

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

EQUAL RIGHTS, HONEST AGENTS, AND AN ENLIGHTENED PEOPLE.

PUBLISHED BY S. SIMPSON, No. 55, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1825.

[No. 257.]

TERMS.

DAILY PAPER, eight dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

COUNTRY PAPER, three times a week, at five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements carefully and consistently inserted, at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and thirty-three cents per square for every subsequent insertion, with a deduction of twenty per cent. to subscribers.

If an advertisement exceeds a square more than five lines, it will be charged as two squares.

* Communications must come free of postage to insure attention.

No subscription will be received to the *Columbian Observer* for less than six months, and no subscription discontinued but at the end of the semi-annual term, upon the full payment of arrears. Those who discontinue without paying, will be considered as subscribers until their dues are liquidated.

Education for the Deaf & Dumb.

The Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, being now completely organized, and under the care of DAVID G. SEIXAS, an experienced teacher of that description of persons, is ready for the reception of pupils. Applications made by parents or guardians, or any of the undersigned gentlemen, will meet with prompt attention.

RICHARD FOVALL, No. 115, South Ninth street.

WASHINGTON JACKSON, No. 75, South Eighth street.

WILLIAM PRICE, No. 35, North Ninth street.

N. G. NANCY, corner of Fifth and Powell streets.

JOHN SWIFT, No. 31 South Sixth street.

Committee of General Superintendence.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, For City Property.

A valuable small FARM, situated in Germantown township, Philadelphia county, 8 miles from Philadelphia, and of a mile from the Germantown turnpike road, containing about 12 acres of excellent land, 4 acres of which is woodland, and about 8 acres of water meadow, the rest arable of an excellent quality—100 bushels of time has been put on the place this year, and it is well enclosed with good fence, and divided into fields of convenient size and water in each field.

The improvements consist of a large two-story stone house, 25 by 50 feet, with two rooms and an entry on each floor—a large stone barn, 30 by 50 feet, with stabling underneath, a stone spring house, over a never-failing spring of water, a well of good water at the house, a small stream of water passes through the premises—a stone tenant's house, one story, an excellent apple orchard of the best grafted fruit, and a variety of other fruit trees, such as pears, plums, cherries, &c., and all in the prime of bearing.

Title indisputable, and possession will be given immediately.—For further particulars, apply to

Mortimer & Wilbourn,

Land Agents, No. 119, Walnut street.

Oct. 1st, 1824.

N. B. All the Stock, &c. can be had at a fair price, if wanted.

INCORRUPIBLE TEETH.

MR. PLANTOU, Surgeon Dentist, from Paris, at No. 110, South Fourth street, performs every operation of his art, at a reasonable charge. Extract from the *Minutes of the Medical Society*.

The annual matter, which has been ordinarily used for making artificial teeth is of so putrescent a character, that the strongest objections may be urged against its employment. Such substances are all disposed to putrefy, contract a fetid odour, which communicates disease to the adjoining natural teeth, and to the gums, and thus imparts to the mouth the most offensive and scrofulous appearance.

The salivary bodies become impregnated with the deleterious fluid, which, being carried into the stomach, frequently produces the most unmanageable dyspepsia.

These facts, together with a number of experiments, authorize the committee to give the following opinion:

1. The artificial teeth composed by Mr. Plantou, are unalterable by heat.

2. Neither acids, or acids (except the fluoric) make the slightest impression upon them.

3. The materials of which they are constructed being indestructible, the injuries which result from those in common use, are thus obviated.

4. They are of so firm a texture, that the reddest efforts of mastication cannot injure them.

5. They can be made of any shade of colour, so as to correspond in appearance with the adjoining natural teeth.

6. They are the least expensive in consequence of their great durability.

August 23.

Franklin Circulating Library.

Removed from 51, South Second street, to No. 48, South Third street, where may be had all the new publications, with a good selection of standard Novels, Tales, Romances, History, Voyages, Travels, &c. &c.

SUBSCRIBERS.

Pay \$6 per annum, \$3 for 6 months, \$1.50 for 3 months, and are entitled to 1 set of books, and 1 piece of music at a time.

NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

May obtain books at 64 cts. per volume for a week.

Mrs. Jane Lacave,

No. 175 Lombard Street, above 6th. Has just returned to Philadelphia, and intends resuming her former business of Cleaning Lace Veils, Gowns, Silk and Satin Dresses, Cashmere and Merino Shawls, Ladies' and Military Trimmings, Gold and Silver Embroideries, Doves' Trimmings, Caps and Tippets, so as to retain their Colours equal to new.

By a process equally new and saving, the receipt for which she has lately received from France, Mrs. Lacave flatters herself she can surpass all others in America in this line of business.

With unfeigned gratitude for the flattering encouragement heretofore received from the Ladies of this city, Mrs. Lacave has the honour respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favours at the above place, where every effort (aided by increased knowledge) will, she hopes, enable her to retain the approbation so liberally awarded to her.

JOHN LACAVE

No. 175 Lombard Street,

Manufactures Lace Veils and Gentlemen's Wigs, Hair Bands, Scarf Caps, and all fashionable Hair Work at the shortest notice.

N. B.—Merchandise taken in exchange for Work.

Oct. 9.

SAMUEL CRAYCROFT'S

BRASS & BELL FOUNDRY.

Back of No. 12, South Fifth street, below Walnut street.

Where he invites all those who make use of Brass Castings, and articles in his line, to call and make one single trial, and then judge for themselves.

Brass and Silver Castings.

Will be handsomely executed, and shall be free from Sand-holes, flaws, dross, from, and every thing that would render them imperfect. His work will be made of the best materials, and at very reduced prices. Having had much experience in his line of business, the public may rest assured that they will meet with satisfaction.

Warranted Mineral Water Apparatus.

Of the new and safe plan, will be made and repaired to order. Also, Brewers, Distillers, Cotton Factories, Mathematical Instrument Makers, and Mill-Wrights' work, will be handsomely executed to order.

BELLS.

Of all sizes, for Churches, Ships, Auction Stores, Houses, Horse Carriages, and Sleighs, likewise Round Bells of all sizes will be neatly executed.

Patent Hydrant Cocks.

He has also invented a lasting Hydrant Cock, more useful than any that has ever been in use yet, and warranted not to freeze in cold weather. It will be impossible to wear this cock out in fifty years, and no danger of being put out of order. Persons desirous of seeing it, can call at his shop, or at Dr. Bergin's Drug Store, S. E. corner of Third and Arch streets.

July 20.

Splendid Lottery!

205,320 Dollars.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

15th Class—New Series;

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 26th March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

60 Nos.—8 Ballots to be drawn

1. A large proportion of this Lottery is put up in parcels of 20 Tickets, embracing all the combination Nos. from one to sixty, which parcels cannot draw less than 61 dollars, less the deduction of fifteen per cent. with so many chances for Capital Prizes. These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must of necessity draw, such difference being for a

Whole Package, \$55.00 | Single Ticket, 7.00

Quarter, 42.00 | Half, 21.00

Quarter, 21.00 | Quarter, 10.50

Eight, 10.70 | Eight, 5.35

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$30,000 is \$20,000

2 do. 10,000 is 10,000

3 do. 5,000 is 5,000

4 do. 2,128 is 4,256

20 do. 1,000 is 20,000

30 do. 500 is 15,000

52 do. 100 is 5,200

104 do. 50 is 5,200

1,200 do. 10 is 20,800

10,508 do. 5 is 84,854

12,120 Prizes. \$205,320

22,100 Blanks.

34,220 Tickets.

In the scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1456 with two numbers on them; and 14668 with one number. These tickets with none of the drawn numbers on them being blanks. To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will be placed in the wheel on the day of the drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d drawn Nos. will be entitled to \$30,000; that having on the 4th, 5th and 6th will be entitled to \$10,000; those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th and 6th, 7th and 8th, each \$5,000; those having on them the 1st, 2d and 3d, and 1st 7th and 8th, each 2,128; those 24 having on them the 2d, 6th and 7th—2d, 6th and 8th—2d, 7th and 8th—3d, 4th and 6th—3d, 4th and 7th—3d, 4th and 8th—3d, 5th and 6th—3d, 5th and 7th—3d, 5th and 8th—3d, 6th and 7th—3d, 6th and 8th—3d, 7th and 8th—4th, 5th and 6th—4th, 5th and 7th—4th, 5th and 8th—4th, 6th and 7th—4th, 6th and 8th—4th, 7th and 8th—5th, 6th and 7th—5th, 6th and 8th—5th, 7th and 8th—6th, 7th and 8th—7th, 8th and 9th—8th, 9th and 10th—9th, 10th and 11th—10th, 11th and 12th—11th, 12th and 13th—12th, 13th and 14th—13th, 14th and 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To the People of the United States, and the Electoral Colleges.

Who is to be the next President?—He may be chosen by the Electoral Colleges, or Congress may have to choose between the THREE: Gen. Jackson, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Clay, or Mr. Crawford, which ever of the two last may receive the highest vote. Therefore, it behooves the PEOPLE, and the Electors whom THEY have chosen, to consider promptly whether the great voice of this nation is likely to be heeded by a majority of states in Congress on the NINTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1825, should this Election come as an unlooked-for alternative. The late despotic abuse of delegated power by the New-York Legislature, is a high handed, anti-republican example, which should warn the people to maintain their own power. Let the people, therefore, stand ready, in case the Electoral Colleges should fail to choose a President, to assemble, and to instruct their representatives in Congress, to *confine their selection*, and not allow the rights of the PEOPLE to be sold at the chambers of intrigue and corruption. Let the PEOPLE be up and doing—and the Constitution is secure and "THE HERO OF ORLEANS" EL. ELD.

Presidential Election Returns.

State.	Electors.	Adams.	Clay.	Crawford.
Massachusetts,	15	15		
Rhode Island,	4	4		
New Hampshire,	8	8		
Connecticut,	9	9		
Maine,	9	9		
Vermont,	7	7		
New York,	36	1	26	4
New Jersey,	8	8		
Pennsylvania,	23	23		
Maryland,	11	7	1	3
Virginia,	21	24		
Delaware,	3	2	1	
North Carolina,	15	15		
South Carolina,	11	11		
Georgia,	9	9		
Kentucky,	14	11	14	
Tennessee,	11	11		
Ohio,	16		16	
Indiana,	5	5		
Illinois,	3	2	1	
Missouri,	3		3	
Louisiana,	5	3	2	
Mississippi,	5	3		
Alabama,	5	5		
Total	261	99	41	84
Disputed.				

COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

PHILADELPHIA:

FRIDAY JANUARY 23.

National Election. FOR PRESIDENT, ANDREW JACKSON.

Anthony and Caesar.

"I like him, he offered him the Crown!"—BUTTER.

It appears, that Mr. CLAY our present *Anthony*, has at last ratified his corrupt bargain with John Quincy Adams, the Caesar of the Day, in respect to his ambition, and any thing but a Caesar in regard to skill and prowess in war. The barefaced profligacy with which this second Brutus sold himself and attempts to dispose of the PEOPLE OF THE WEST, like a dove of swine, has excited contempt as well as abhorrence and disgust for, without the means of doing any good for Mr. Adams, or any injury to Gen. JACKSON, he has shown the depraved will of his heart, and procured hatred for the attempt, without a possibility of enjoying the fruits of his political torpitude. The idea of Mr. Clay having any influence sufficient to turn the WEST from their honor and interest, to their shame, detestation, and degradation, is preposterous—and still more so, that he can cause the DEMOCRACY of the country, to hurl execrations on the principles which have predominated in this Republic for a quarter of a century, by the election of such a mere scoundrel as John Quincy Adams, the object of deadly hatred to three fourths of the people, and of laughter and contempt to a large portion of the remainder. Mr. Clay only deserves, it seems, to be SECRETARY OF STATE, under somebody, he cares not whom, and he is content. He has sold himself to Mr. Adams, because no body else would buy him; yet he says, if JACKSON WILL GIVE HIM THE SAME OFFICE, HE WILL SUPPORT HIM!! What wonderful patriotism! What Roman virtue! What prodigious purity! But to return to the possibility of the WEST and South supporting the Hartford Convention in the person of their Candidate! Will they do it? Will they now agree to blast the late glorious war, and thus sanctify the treasons of that iniquitous body? Will they agree to strike the mantle from their SLAVES, and lay upon their necks to the knife of the vetoed negro? For this is the question at issue! Make ADAMS President and see how long your slave property would remain in your hands! No—not!—When that shall happen—which it never can—

"Claus is come again!"
The PEOPLE are up. They have SPOKE! Jackson is their choice. Let us see this *unhappy compact of discordant materials*, attempt to wage the *Serpent of Sovereignty*, from the grasp of the people. We have no doubt which party will be victors in the fight.

The following letter is from a Member of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania. Let the people read it, and prepare
To Right them see.

To the Editor.

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1825.

DEAR SIR—I take up my pen to inform you of one of the most disgraceful transactions that ever occurred with infamy the Republican Ranks. Would you believe that men professing Democracy, could be found base enough to lay the axe at the very root of the tree of Liberty? Yet strange as it is, it is not less true. To give you a full history of this transaction would far exceed the limits of a Letter. I shall, therefore, at once pre-

ceed to give you a brief account of such a bargain as can only be equalled by the *Famous Barr Conspiracy* of 1801. For some time past, the friends of Clay have hinted that they, like the Swiss, would fight for those who would pay best. Overtures were said to have been made by the friends of Adams to the friends of Clay, offering him the appointment of Secretary of State, for his aid to elect Adams. And the friends of Clay gave this information to the friends of Jackson, and hinted that if the friends of Jackson would offer the same price, they would close with them. But none of the friends of Jackson would descend to such mean barter and office. It was not believed by any of the friends of Jackson, that this contract would be ratified by the members from the States, who had voted for Mr. Clay.

I was of opinion when I first heard of this transaction, that men professing any honorable principle could not, nor would not, be transferred like the planter does his negroes, or the farmer his team and horses. No alarm was excited—we believed the Republic was safe. The Nation having delivered Jackson into the hands of Congress, backed by a large majority of their votes, there was on my mind no doubt that Congress would respond to the will of the Nation, by electing the individual they had declared to be their choice. Contrary to this expectation, it is now ascertained to a certainty, that Henry Clay has transferred his interest to John Quincy Adams. As a consideration for this abandonment of duty to his constituents, it is said and believed, should this unholy coalition prevail, Clay is to be appointed Secretary of State. I have no fears on my mind—I am clearly of opinion we shall defeat every combination. The force of public opinion must prevail, or there is an end of Liberty.

We thank God—Bills has at last taken the side of ADAMS! We trembled every day lest he should come out for Jackson. But our horrors are over. Bills, with natural sympathy, clings to congenial treason, and hugs the tory candidate of the Hartford Convention. As soon as Bills saw ADAMS would make a bargain, he came out for him! We thank Heaven! the legacy of his touch has not tainted the cause of JACKSON.

Rufus King has declined standing a Candidate for re-election to the Senate of the United States from New-York.

Timothy Pitkin, of Connecticut is preparing Sketches of the civil and Political History of the United States, to the close of President Washington's Administration.

Masonic Monument.

The Grand Lodge of Maine has appropriated \$1000 to the erection of a monument to Washington at Mount Vernon. North Carolina, New-Hampshire and Tennessee, have each voted \$500 for the same purpose.

United States' Senator.

On Friday last, the Legislature of Maryland, on joint ballot elected Colonel Edward Lloyd to represent that State, in the Senate of the United States, for six years previous to the 4th of March next. The votes for Col. Lloyd 24—for Col. E. F. Chambers 34.

Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron.

We regret to see this second catch-penny production of the Press on the subject of LORD BYRON. Egotism certainly never went further than Mr. Dallas has gone in this book; and if he had entitled it "*Recollections of Dallas*," instead of Byron, the work would not have been a deception. It is entirely destitute of interest or spirit, as we shall take occasion to show more at large hereafter.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Conway.

This gentleman will perform on Saturday evening next, in the play of the *Gamster*, for the benefit of the Philadelphia asylum for the deaf and dumb. In the character of Beverly he excels—it is one of his best, and were he seen in it, he would not leave our city without crowded houses having witnessed his performances. The other entertainments of the evening are attractive and we hope to see a good house for the good of the poor mutes.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN OBSERVER.

LUCIUS—No. 3.

To the Members of the 18th Congress, in the House of Representatives.

FELLOW CITIZENS!

The tumult of feeling, caused by the intrigues of Mr. Clay with Mr. Adams, which now pervades this metropolis, and will doubtless as it spreads through the Union excite still greater agitation and resentment, calls off my attention from the main point in discussion, to the fact in possession of the public mind. Mr. Clay's Intrigue is open and undisguised. He neither conceals it, nor, I regret to say it, blushes for it. But on the contrary, he has openly offered to the friends of General Jackson, that if the latter will give him the same office (Secretary of State) he will more cheerfully support him than Mr. Adams! My first emotion, fellow citizens, at this open and unblushing corruption, is, as it is no doubt yours—unqualified astonishment at the daring effrontery with which two of the Presidential Candidates in the full face of day, with the eyes of the People upon them, can thus undertake to buy and sell the Government, as they would the meanest commodity of household use!—Is this possible? Is it real? Do we indeed live under a Republic, where the People are Sovereign, and the Right of Suffrage is exercised?—But alas! why ask the question? They tell us, our Government is a Republic, and the People Rule! Who shall gainsay it?—The deception is not yet commenced—and it

will be time enough to allege that they are false flatterers who call us free, when the Election of Mr. Adams shall act as an extinguishment to the Liberties of the People, and prove that their Voice, instead of being the 'Voice of God,' is but the babbling of the echo that resounds from the political market place; where Intriguers are buying and selling the Votes of the People.

You cannot imagine, fellow citizens, that the People will bear the news of this intrigue with passive indifference. Not yet have they reached such a height of political pollution. A re-action must ensue against the authors of this nefarious plot, and cover with merited ignominy the names of HENRY CLAY, and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Doubt not but this will happen; and you yourselves will be the first to stir it into action. When you reflect on this bargain—when you view it in all its evil bearings and disgraceful relations towards yourselves—you will be the first to denounce the foul dishonesty of the scheme, and start with indignation from the imputation, that you are *disloyal, treacherous to the People*,—faithless to your trust, and can be purchased as easily as the wretched courtizan, or the Swiss soldier. Such is the charge that rests upon you, fellow citizens, by the very nature of the compact between Messrs. Adams & Clay.

If the friends of either of those gentlemen are politicians of integrity, who love their country better than an office, or are men of moral rectitude, who abhor the doctrine that what is foul in morals, is fair in politics; and if they have heretofore supported them under the belief and impression that they were men whose pure souls soared above the debasing compacts of licentious intrigues—they cannot after this fact continue to support them. What does Mr. Adams now appear? An unprincipled trafficker for office—a political trader—one who would sacrifice all principles to lust of power—who would consort with his drest foe, that they might divide the Republic between them, and thus stifle the acclamations of the People.

Still worse is the conduct of Mr. Clay, if it is possible to draw a shadow line of distinction between them. Elected to preside over your decisions, and no longer before the public as a candidate, he steps down from his seat of official dignity, to shake your votes from your hands, and smile your brains and judgment from their throne, to make you the dupe to the promises of Mr. Adams. How much it resembles Anthony shaking hands with Brutus and Cassius, that he might the more securely slay them. What are the smiles of such a man, when political profligacy lurks beneath, and treason to the People is their aim. Is this, indeed, the man who can influence your votes? Is this the man, who on the *Missouri question*, would have rent the Union asunder, to preserve slavery; and now would again rend it, to place power in the hands of Mr. Adams, the bigoted champion of its total abolition!

It is not for me to tell you, fellow citizens, that in this *Alliance* to partition the government in defiance of the popular will you are individually insulted,—and made to appear as the *Puppets of Henry Clay and John Quincy Adams*. As these gentlemen pull the wires, you must cut a caper—as they play you must dance! What dignity! what patriotism! But I am bound to vindicate your character on this point, knowing you to be equally above the influence of bribery and the realization of the imputation, that such of you as are not knaves, are yet weak enough to be tools for so would Mr. Adams and Henry Clay make you out. They proclaim you the slaves of their will—they give out to the world that they have bought you, and holding up the soiled and battered banner of corruption, cry out, "*We have vanquished the People!*" I know you, fellow citizens, to be incapable of such an abuse of your own honour, and functions.

I shall close this Letter with a quotation from the 68th No. of the *Federalist*, written by Alex. Hamilton, on the subject of the *Presidential Election*; and I solicit your marked attention to it, as it is extremely in point at the present conjuncture.

"Nothing was more to be desired, observes Hamilton, than that every practicable obstacle should be opposed to cabal, intrigue, and corruption. These most deadly adversaries of Republican Government, might naturally have been expected to make their approaches from more than one quarter, but chiefly from the desire in Foreign Powers to gain an improper ascendancy in our Councils. How could they better gratify this, than by raising a creature of their own to the CHIEF MAGISTRACY OF THE

UNION? But the Convention have guarded against all danger of this sort, with the most provident and judicious attention. They have not made the appointment of the President to depend on PRE-EXISTING BODIES OF MEN, WHO MIGHT BE TAMPERED WITH BEFOREHAND TO POSITIVELY THEIR VOTES; but they have referred it in the first instance to an immediate act of the PEOPLE OF AMERICA, to be exerted in the choice of persons for the temporary and sole purpose of making the appointment. And they have excluded from eligibility to this trust, all those who from situation might be suspected of too great devotion to the President in office. No Senator, Representative, or other person holding a place of trust or profit under the United States, can be of the number of the Electors."

After detailing the process of Election, Mr. Hamilton observes,—"That it affords a moral certainty that the office of President seldom falls to the lot of any man who is not in an eminent degree endowed with the requisite qualifications. Talents for low intrigue, and the little arts of popularity, may alone suffice to elevate a man to the first honors of a single State; but it will require other talents, and a different kind of merit, to establish him in the esteem and confidence of the whole Union."

That this Prophetic reflection may now be realized, is, I doubt not, your sincere wish, as well as that of

Your Fellow Citizen,

LUCIUS.

Washington, Jan. 25, 1825.

"It has been ever the practice of Great Britain to work her political ends through the faction which she was instrumental in raising to power. If the British Press, and the *Ultra Fede* Party, are any evidence, and I believe their credulity without being called in question, ENGLAND is undoubtedly straining all her efforts to promote the election of Mr. Adams, and cast a shade over the great man, who eclipsed every beam of heris ignominious defeat. It will be recollecting that the Treaty of Peace with England, was the work of Clay and Adams, and a more disgraceful one certainly could not have been made; so disgraceful that each attempted to throw all the blame on the other, and the dispute still remains open whether Adams or Clay was disposed to betray his country. Mr. Clay alleges it was Mr. Adams; and Mr. Adams asserts it was Mr. Clay!"

"I cannot think there is any disconcert in the truth, respectfully and decorously told. If this sentence does not apply to Mr. Adams, I must confess myself wholly incapable of conceiving its meaning, or that it could ever have a possible application."

"The Horse is precisely such a body, with whom Clay and Adams are now tumbling. Who would not suppose that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams had been sitting for this Picture, to the immortal author of the *Federalist*?"

The Presidency.

From the Trenton Enquirer.

Masses. Printers.
The Constitution of the United States, is the first written instrument, by which a great nation has attempted to secure the blessings of liberty to them and their posterity by imposing upon themselves a form of government—It was a spectacle, which astonished the world by its novelty; and awakened all the hopes of the lovers of Liberty, in every clime, and filled the breasts of monarchs and Aristocrats, with terror and dismay. Its success has put at rest the long agitated question, whether the people were capable of governing themselves. Unlike the celebrated charters of olden times, which were considered merely as grants from his most excellent Majesty, to his loving subjects—it starts where all other Governments must end, by recognizing the great principle—that the People are the fountain of all power. "We, the people of the United States," do ordain and establish this Constitution, for the United States of America—is the emphatic language of the Preamble to that Palladium of our Liberties; and every line it shows that whatever powers are not granted, are reserved to the people themselves. The authors of the *Federalist*, who have been so justly extolled by the addressors of this Convention, in the most judicious and republican language, and offices a republic to be a Government which devotes all its powers, directly or indirectly, from the great body of the people, and is administered by persons holding their offices during pleasure, for a limited period, or during good behavior,—and also, (2) that the people are the only legitimate fountain of power, and it is from them, that the Constitutional charter under which the several branches of government hold their power is derived. In fact it seems a waste of words, to attempt to prove a position so exceedingly plain, and so much meets you in every clause of that instrument.

One of these branches of Government, which thus derive their power from the people, is the executive, denominated by our constitution, the President, the 21st article and 1st section of which prescribes the mode of his appointment: "He shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives, to which the State may be entitled in the Congress, but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector."

Hence, it will be perceived, that the President is indirectly, derived from the choice of the People. The immediate election to be made by the States, in their political characters, through the medium of electors chosen for that purpose, by the People. (3)

So far the Government, is to be considered as Federal, in fact, at least. But here the federal character ceases for a time, for the Constitution further prescribes, in the 12th article of amendments, "That the person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed. Here it becomes National. If no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot, the President." In that particular act, the House of Representatives, is to be thrown into the form of individual delegations, from so many distinct and co-equal bodies politic, the representatives of each state having one vote, and a majority of the whole being necessary to a choice. Although the choice of a President, is derived from a compound source, as to the votes allotted to each state, (being a compound ratio, considering them partly as distinct and co-equal societies, and partly as unequal members of the same society,) yet the two fundamental principles, on which Republican government is based,—that the people are the only legitimate source of all power; and that a majority must govern—are distinctly recognized, and the wise and enlightened commentators, upon that Constitution, so demonstrate in the letters already quoted. It is unnecessary for my present pur-

pose, to enquire, whether the proper mode of appointing electors, be by the Legislature or the People—a question which has lately been so warmly agitated in a neighbouring state, although I have no doubt that the true constitutional mode is by the people. The simple question which I mean to discuss, is the one presented by the meeting of the State House, whether in the choice of President by the Representatives, the Representative is the organ of the public will, and is bound to conform to the choice of his constituents, lawfully declared—or whether he is "not so bound, and possesses a co-ordinate power, unconnected with the electors; derivable from the Constitution alone; and for the exercise of which he is responsible only to God and his own conscience." This is a question of great importance, which cannot be too frequently presented to the public mind for investigation, and which has never yet been conclusively settled, by authority, or precedent, and can only be settled by the irresistible, and conclusive force of public opinion. I mean to treat it calmly and dispassionately, and I trust that if those who support the affirmative of the question, in which every American, who values the blessings of free Government, has so deep a stake, are tolerant to those whose opinions go to strip them of the right of control over their Representatives, in so important a matter, that an equally catholic feeling, may prevail on the other side.

I have already shown, both from the language of the Constitution, and from the very definition of a Republican government, that all power is derived directly or indirectly, from the people; and the choice of a President, is exercised in the first instance by Electors chosen for that purpose, by the People. Is not the elector in that act the mere organ of the People? and bound to conform to the will of the people, who elected him, and carry it into effect as far as he can ascertain? I think no one will controvert this. It is true that the Elector has physically the power of defeating the purpose for which he is elected. He may when elected, vote for a man who is obnoxious to his constituents. A Judge may give an unjust judgment; a General may become a traitor, and deliver his army to the enemy; an agent may set his private passions at defiance, and act contrary to his orders; but what then. It only proves that delegated power may be abused; not that it is right so to do. No honest man would hesitate to say that in either of these cases, the agent had abused his trust, and he would be delivered over to the consuming indignation of an outraged people. The truth is, that the only control, save conscience and religion, which a free people have over their agents, is public opinion; and hence this dread tribunal, the most honest and hardhearted miscreants, stand appalled. Public opinion, when kindled and sustained by honest indignation, like elementary fire, consumes whatever it passes over; and while it rages, it enriches the soil, and gives birth to a fresher verdure, and a more generous and luxuriant growth. In its progress it is awful and irresistible. It is the pillar of fire to the patriot, cheering and enlightening him in his progress, and presents the blackness of death to those who abuse the confidence of a generous people.

The authors of the *Federalist*, speaking of the mode of appointing the President, in Letter 68, say, "It was important that the choice of the people, should operate in the choice of a person to whom so important a trust was to be confided. This end was answered by committing the right of making it not to any pre-established body, but to men chosen by the people, for the special purpose, and at the particular conjuncture." If the people, at the time they choose the Electors, do not express the particular purpose for which they are selected, if they do not declare their sense, then and then only, are the Electors at liberty to choose a man who in their opinion may be best qualified. The success, and even the existence of Republican Government, depend upon the sense of the people, that the people are best capable of governing themselves; and of choosing the persons to administer the different branches of Government. Deny that, and the glorious fabric of freedom, laid by our persecuted ancestors, in the then desolate wilderness, surrounded by ferocious beasts, and savage men, cemented by the blood of the revolution, and completed by the illustrious sages and Statesmen, who framed our Constitution, the pride and the boast of every American, and the beacon of hope to the world, tumble into ruin. If then, the people declare that they will not make the choice of President, directly or indirectly, through the medium of Electors; must not the electors conform to the will of those from whom they hold their authority, when distinctly declared? What is the act to be done by them? To choose a President—for whom? themselves alone? No—not for the People. Their authority to do the act springs from the people, and is to be exercised for their benefit, in such manner as they prescribe. That such a delegated authority, can be exercised, independent of the people, and contrary to their declared will, can never be seriously thought, as consistent with a Republican form of Government, and the gross or corrupt abuse of such a power by the Electors, like the abuse of power by Charles I. and James II. would dissolve the Government itself, and all power which had been granted and thus abused, would return to the people.

The next enquiry and the important one is, if the Electors fail to make the choice, upon whom does it next devolve? The House of Representatives. Why?—Because, by the Constitution they spring immediately from the People, and the immediate Representatives for all purposes. In Letter 66 of the *Federalist*, which is almost an iteration of the Constitution, it is said, that the House of Representatives is to be elected immediately, by the People, the Senate, by the State Legislatures. The President by Electors chosen for that purpose by the people. Why was not the choice of President confided by the Constitution to the Senate? It is composed of fewer men, and I believe is acknowledged on all hands, to combine as much patriotism, talent, information and integrity, as the House of Representatives. The reason is obvious. They derive their appointment, not immediately from the people, but from the State Legislatures. The Electors to whom the choice is confided, in the first instance, derive their appointment from the people, and the House of Representatives on whom it devolves in the second, derive their appointment also from the people, and coming immediately from the plastic hands of the people, they are supposed to bear their truest impressions.—Throughout the Constitutional provisions respecting the appointment of President, you trace the source of the appointing power, up to the great fountain of power—the people. It flows from them, and is to be exercised by bodies springing from them, and to return to them for re-appointment, when it has performed its office. To attempt to construe such an instrument as the Constitution of the United States, without ascertaining the spirit of it, would be an insult upon the understanding of an intelligent public. It is the genius of Republican Institutions, which communicates the Promethean fire, to the letters and sentences, the mere clay of that instrument, and to arrive at a sound construction, it is unwise that the whole matter be taken in a narrow view. Now, what is Representation? In the *Federalist*, Letter 62, a work to which I delight to refer even for positions, which no sound constitutional lawyer would ever think of questioning, it is said, "that it is a substitute for the meeting of citizens, in person," and it is essential to liberty that the government in general, should have a common interest, with the people, so it is particularly essential, that the House of Representatives should have an immediate dependence on, and an intimate sympathy with the people; and that frequent elections be the only policy by which this dependence and sympathy can be effectually secured. In Letter 61, a dependence on the people is no doubt the primary control on the government." In Letter 27, "The House of Representatives is so constituted, as to support in the members, an habitual recollection of their dependence on the people. Before the sentiments impressed on their minds, by

the mode of their election, can be effaced by the exercise of power, they will be compelled to anticipate the moment, when their power is to cease, when the exercise of it is to be reviewed, and when they must descend to the level from which they were raised; there forever to remain unless a faithful discharge of their trust, shall have established their title to a renewal of it."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Election of President.

As the time draws near when the election of President is to take place in the house of representatives, the public interest increases as the result. We have no apprehension that there will be any thing like the excitement on this occasion, that there was when Mr. Jefferson was elected in the same manner; but we have heard rumors which it may be well to notice.

Some men look upon an election by the house of representatives with much content, and have expressed apprehensions that the rival candidates, or their friends, might resort to corrupt means, in tempting the credulity of a number, to enlist them in their behalf. For our part we have no such apprehensions. The high character of the two prominent candidates, forbids such a suspicion, and we will not indulge it for a moment.

But there is another kind of influence, which, though not so repugnant at first sight, is equally deleterious in its effects, and strikes as deadly a blow at the purity of the election. We mean that of bestowing places of honor and profit on members of congress who may be the partisans of the successful candidate. Whenever any succeed, we hope never to see this done. We are induced to make this remark, inasmuch as we have heard it asserted that such would be the fact. But we hope and believe it to be a calumny. At any rate, if the successful candidate, whoever he may be, shall appoint to any office, any of the members who were his zealous partisans, he will render himself justly liable to suspicion; and he who, in such circumstances, shall receive such appointment, will justly subject himself to the suspicion of having sold his vote.—*Albany Daily Journal.*

Eighteenth Congress,

SECOND SESSION.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1825.

IN SENATE.

The bills from the House, "for the continuation of the Cumberland Road," and "authorizing the subscription of stock to the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal Company," were read a second time, and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

DRAWBACK ON MANUFACTURED HEMP.
The Senate then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill for allowing a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from imported hemp.

Messrs. D'Wolf, and Lloyd of Mass. spoke in favor of the bill, which was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, and Johnson of Ken.

The question being taken on, "enrolling the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows: Yeas 18; Nays 25.
So the bill was rejected.

INTERNAL TRADE WITH MEXICO.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the 11th inst. to authorize the President to cause a road to be marked out from the frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico, and making appropriations therefor. The bill having been read through, was, on motion of Mr. Chandler, laid over until to-morrow; and The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Ross, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the place for holding the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for the Southern District of New York; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to exempt the President and Faculty and Students of the Columbian College in the District of Columbia from the service of militia duty, within said District; which was twice read.

Mr. Hamilton moved that it be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole house; which was carried, yeas 71.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Carter, calling for the correspondence respecting the 8th article of the treaty for the cession of Louisiana, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Breck, of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to authorize the settlement and payment, by the proper officer, of all debts due for pay or wages to individuals who may be lost at sea, whilst on the public service.

On motion of Mr. Lee, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a subscription on the part of the United States to the Joint Stock Company, incorporated, to construct a turnpike road from the city of Washington to Frederick, in Maryland.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Penn. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, approved March 20, 1799," as requires the issuing, by the surveyor or chief officer of inspection in the ports of the U. States, of particular certificates, usually denominated Excise Certificates, which shall accompany each cask, chest, vessel, or case of distilled spirits, wines, or teas, wherever the same may be sent within the limits of the United States, as evidence that the same have been lawfully imported.

PENAL CODE OF THE UNITED STATES.
The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill further to provide for the punishment of crimes against the United States.

After considerable debate, on motion of Mr. Daig, The House adjourned.

New York, Jan. 27.

Isle from France.

By the Packet ship Howard, Captain Holdridge, from Havre, we have received our regular files of *Gigiani, Journal des Debates, Constitutionnel*, to the 15th Dec. London dates to the 11th.

A most distressing and melancholy event has occurred at St. Petersburg, occasioned by the overflowing of the Neva, in a hurricane. The bodies of *seven thousand* persons have been found in the houses, and *eight thousand* persons are still missing. Nearly all the provisions of the capital have been destroyed, and, as the winter is at hand, it is to be feared that the population remaining will suffer the horrors of famine.

The same hurricane has gone over the northern coast of Jutland, passed Gottenburg and Stockholm, sweeping every thing in its course. The whole regiment of imperial carabian guards, men and horses, have perished. A vessel of 100 guns has completely disappeared; and all the imperial vessels in the harbour of Cronstadt are lost. Burying-grounds have been washed away, and the dead bodies were floating through the streets. Whole stores of coffee and sugar have been destroyed: those articles have risen 50 per cent.

Five leagues round the city of St. Petersburg have all been destroyed. Within a few years, it is a remarkable fact, that Russia has seen both her capitals destroyed, one by fire, the other by water.

According to a private letter of the 23d ult. from Stockholm, the same hurricane which did so much damage at St. Petersburg, raged with equal fury in the Swedish capital as well as in Gottenburg, Viborg, Jutland, etc. At Stockholm vessels were torn from their moorings, and driven against each other; the roofs of houses were completely blocked up with trees torn up by the roots, that travellers were under the necessity of cutting their way through with hatchets. Twenty-five vessels near the bridge of Munkbron, upon the lake Maelar, were carried away with the bridge and much damaged.

The storm commenced on the 18th, in the evening, wind west, and continued so until the morning of the 19th; the Neva then raised nearly level with the streets. At half past 8, a sudden rise of the river took place, which in a few minutes overflowed the streets of St. Petersburg; the people who lived on the lower floors run up stairs for safety. The water came up to the top of the lamps, and the great bridge was carried away at once; all the bridges are destroyed, or very much injured. At half past three in the afternoon, the water began to fall, and at 9 o'clock in the evening the streets were clear. All the cellars are filled, and goods destroyed even to the Exchange.

The gale began upon the shores of England and Ireland, and after having wrought into fury the Northern Sea, and caused numerous shipwrecks upon the Northern coast of Jutland, passed by Gottenburg and Stockholm, continually rising more and more from southwest to northeast. In traversing Sweden, it swept away whole forests; but it was naturally in the Gulf of Finland that its ravages would be most severely felt, its violence having kept up to that spot. In an instant it drove the waters of the Baltic into the Gulf of Finland, which, being terminated by a point towards the east must have experienced, particularly towards that extremity, a sudden and immense elevation of its waters. This line which appears to form a double curve, determined by some lofty lands, presents upon the map a development of from 370 to 400 leagues, over which the hurricane travelled in a few minutes, and perhaps even in one minute; for we have not yet precise information upon the exact moment when this phenomenon burst upon the different countries which it visited.

Extract of a private letter of the 6th ult. from Constantinople, via Bucharest: "The Captain Pacha has sent to the Sultan apology for his conduct during the campaign. He rests principally upon small armed vessels not being granted to him, because vessels of colossal dimensions cannot act with success against the light and active ships of the enemy. It is however a fact well known, that the Captain Pacha, when he opened the campaign, had a considerable number of small flat-bottomed vessels, which had been built during the winter."

Extract of a letter of the 23d ult. from Christiansa: "At 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 18th inst. the waters of the Fird rose to the unequalled height of three feet above its average level. The lower part of the city, as well as the Faubourgs of Waterland and Fierdingen, were completely inundated, the cellars and lower stories being filled with water. Much cattle perished, and the loss in goods, such as sugar, coffee, salt and tobacco, is immense. The waters of the sea suddenly subsided, and went down much below their ordinary height. On the following day, they again rose to an elevation that a second inundation was apprehended."

BELFAST, Nov. 30.—The Sophia, from Liverpool, for Mobile, put in here on the 28th inst. Yesterday she was in great danger, having drove considerably during the squalls from N. N. W. a pilot and four men were sent to her assistance. She has been brought into a proper roadstead.

Letters have been received this morning by one of the expresses from Paris, dated Barcelona, November 25. They state that extraordinary exertions had been made in that city to procure recruits for the levy decreed by the Spanish Government, the avowed object of which was to send troops to South America, but that they had entirely failed; the Junta of Catalonia having been unable to raise

more than one-third of the number required from that province, although they had gradually raised the bounty offered to each recruit from one to eight ounces of gold. The Junta, to avoid unpleasant consequences from the Government, had drawn up a representation, in which they enumerated the efforts which they have made, and deplore their inability. As if to make up, however, for this failure by increased zeal, the Junta have condemned several persons implicated in the riot in March last, at the church of St. Monica, in Barcelona, to two years' labour at the galies, the evidence having failed in proving more than that there were strong grounds to suspect criminality."

CITY HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—The French forces having again come higher, our own Market is much improved, as it is now the general opinion that it there had existed any political cause for the late fall, it must have been known in Paris, and a rise in the Funds would have been inconsistent with the knowledge of its existence. Consols for the Account are now 73½, and the Market looks so firm that a further rise, after some reactions of little consequence, may be expected.

The Foreign Market also looks much better. Mexican Bonds are at 66½; Portuguese at 89 ex dividend, which is equal to 91½; and Spanish 23.

(From Galgani's Messenger.)

Madrid, Nov. 22. The evacuation of the interior by the French army is likely to be attended with serious results. At Camoros, Roja, a band has been already formed, consisting of 250 men of infantry, and 70 cavalry, against whom have been sent the Royalist Volunteers of Soria, Terezona, Tudela, and several other towns.

Letters from Seville announce that a strong detachment of troops of the line have been sent from that city for the county of Niebla, where a numerous Constitutional band has been formed; but what conveys a correct idea of the apprehensions which the departure of the French troops ought to inspire, are the reciprocal menaces openly made by the two parties.

The 23d of the line marched from hence to the 20th for France. The other French troops will depart in succession before Dec. 1.

London, Dec. 8. We have received this morning Spanish papers, in which we find a long account of the punishment of the Constitutionalists, for the pretended murders of Royalist prisoners at Coruna in July, 1833. The whole story is very suspicious—there could have been no possible operation to kill the prisoners in the manner and at the time in question, especially as Coruna was then invested by the French. The only murders, in all probability, are those of the men who have been just executed. If there be any foundation for the story, the Royalists probably attempted to overpower the crew of the vessel conveying them from one prison to the other.

CITY, HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—The Funds remained very steady till 1 o'clock, when a small reaction took place; Consols for Account 95 5/8 3/4, which is the present price.

TO MY NATIVE STATE,

In honor of one of her brightest Sons.

Oh Carolina! my native soil,
Best be thy destiny;
May Heaven's benedictions on thee smile
To all eternity.

Mother of a Hero! Valiant! Great!
For thee my final prayer;
Thou mak'st (my heart with joy exalts)
Thy sister States to share!

The fame Eternal will stand;
Thy SON the PEOPLE'S CHOICE—
JACKSON is echo'd thro' the land
A nation's grateful voice!

Thou' 'st stand empires growl and fret
At our Republic's rise;
We heed not tho' they rage and threaten,
Their vauntings we despise!

With JACKSON at the Helm of State
He fear no power on earth;
He shall protect from wayward fate
The land that gave him birth!

Great Britain lands in folsome puffs,
Her sons of Disputation;
While at our offspring she's in hauffs,
And jeers the Yankee Nation.

But Cambridge, Lawrence, Gaines, and Scott,
Last war, and the Colony Band
Gorge leaders messes rather out,
To crans his belly full.

For John had got the mollygrubs
By dabbling in the Lakes;
And then, to ease his paunch, he rups
Butter on Orleans cakes.

Let 'Duncan Stearns' (a sneer and rave,
Who, dull at 'comprehension',
'Can't understand' the 'Lion's Grave',
Or why the 'Observers' mention

About the Grave that Jackson made
For Wellington soldiers;
In which bold Pakenham was laid—
Where now his frame all moulders.

This is the 'Grave' o'er which the wreath,
Made of stout 'Hickory' boughs,
(Was planted) o'er the dead beneath,
Whose tree in verdure grows.

The tree is JACKSON, who long since
The British Lion hush'd;
'Twill long a wondrous world convince
His strength could ne'er be crush'd.

The 'Courser's' pages, shrewdly keen
With 'Matthews' grumblings,
Endorsing much to hide his spleen
By laughing in our faces.

But all won't do, so far we're read,
'Tis JACKSON'S elevation,
A 'Moby Alliance' that you dread,
Our President and the Nation.

MOULTRIE.

*Proprietor of the London Courier, a corrupt, ministerial paper, whose severe strictures on the character of General Jackson, have been lately unadvisedly upon it. The Observer of the 22d inst. a corrupt, de-politic paper, supported by bribe and ministerial influence, edited by an apostate South Tallow, who, on all occasions, is ready to cry—'Wha' wha'!

OBITUARY.

Departed this morn. on Thursday morning, the 27th inst. Mrs. ANN PRICE, widow of the late Richard Price, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the dwelling of her daughter, Mrs. Lyndall, No. 191 Lombard-street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Died, yesterday morning, after a short illness, in the 71th year of his age, JAMES C. WILLIAMS, A. B., son of the Rev. James Williams.

The friends of the family, the Students of Law, the Members of the Philanthropic Society, his fellow graduates, and the collegiates generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 283 Chesnut-street, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

Died, on Thursday evening, the 27th inst. after a short severe illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, Mr. CONSTANT WOODMAN, aged 32 years.

His friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at No. 35 Market-street, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock.

ALMANACK.

1835.	Sun	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Friday	Saturday	Month's Progress.
JANUARY.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
24 Monday	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	2
25 Tuesday	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	3
26 Wednesday	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	4
27 Thursday	28	29	30	31				5
28 Friday								6
29 Saturday								7
30 Sunday								8

The above Time of the Rising and Setting of the SUN is the true Time shown by a well regulated Clock, and not the apparent, or Solar Time, given in the ALMANACKS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Governor Hawkins, Dutton, and brig Lima, Thurston, put to sea on Monday, at ten o'clock.

Schrs. Margaret & Amelia, Townsend, hence, for N. York, were driven ashore at Little Egg Harbor, and the vessel lost in a gale on the 23d.

A letter dated Cape Verde, Jan. 23, says: "We have experienced a heavy gale from N. E. accompanied with snow, the wind has howled more north-easterly. The roads are impassable for carriages—There is now lying at anchor under Cape May Light House, one schr. light, and three do. loaded with lumber, and three sloops, all with cotton on deck. On Saturday we saw a schr. at anchor below the Brown, and dragging her anchors, supposed to be the schr. Naomi, capt. Lafferty, from Richmond. The gale still continues."

Ship Electra, Robinson, for Philad. 15th Jan. was left in London Dec. 11th ult.

Schr. Leda, Warner, hence, for Alvarado, was left on the 12th inst. at 3 2/3, long 74.

Ship Halcion, Wood, for City Point, for Liverpool, was in Hampton Roads on the 24th.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.
Cleared ships Hope, Maun, Merselles, Sacramento, Deane, Savannah; Canton, Lewis, Mediterranean; brig Free Ocean, Cruise, Trinidad de Cuba, schr. Fair Play, Robinson, Ave. Cayes.

Arrived, Packet ship Howard, Holdridge, from Havre, (sailed 17th Dec.) with dry goods, &c. Passenger, Mr. John J. Theobald, and 3 in the steerage. Saturday and Sunday last, experienced a tremendous gale, accompanied with hail and snow, from N. E. to E. by S. While lying to on Sunday night, carried away the main-mast, split the main and upper topmasts, and received much other damage. The next day the ship was covered with ice, so that it was impossible to move a rope.

Ship Hudson, Champlin, from London—left the Downs 14th Dec. with a full cargo of dry goods, &c. Jan. 5, inst. on the 3d, the E. carried away fore-topmast, main-top gallant-sail, and head of main-topmast, spar-deck, and several other spars and sails much injured—and the Sandy Hook light at 7 o'clock on Saturday night, but did not approach nearer, owing to the gale.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.
Cleared, brig Algonquin, Lewis, Boston; sloop Active, Coleman, Porto Rico; schr. Fame, Parrish, Antwerp.

Arrived, schr. Meridian, Cowart, from Charleston, said.

Philadelphia Theatre.

Last Night of Mr. Conway's Engagement.
This Evening, Jan. 28,
Will be presented, Matron's admitted Tragedy of Bertram;

Or, the Castle of St. Afobrand.
Bertam: Mr. Conway.
Mrs. Wood.
Clotilda: Jefferson.

After which, for the second time here, a new Farce called
The Irish Tutor;
Or, New Lights.

On Saturday, the Gamewaster, (Savory, by Mr. Conway) being for the benefit of the Philadelphia Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Conway's benefit on Monday.

Chesnut Ward.

The Democ. elec. Com. of this ward are requested to attend a meeting on Monday evening, the 31st inst. at the sign of the Indian King, Market-street, at seven o'clock, precisely, on business of importance.

Caledonia Blues.

The Electing Committee will meet at Burns' Tavern Bank-street, on Monday evening 31st inst. at 7½ o'clock. Gentlemen wishing to become members are requested to attend.

A pattern of Uniform will be shown.
Jan. 28.

Book of Revelation Unsealed.

Just received and for sale, by ABM. SMALL, No. 163 Chesnut-street, an Explanation of the Apocalypse, or Revelation of St. John, by Alexander Smyth, Member of Congress. Jan. 23d.

NOTICE.

To be sold at public vendue, On Monday the 31st inst. at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, The Entire Stock of John Fox, deceased, of corner of Pine street and Green's Court, Viz:

Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Sleighs, Harness and Stable Furniture; together with Household and Kitchen Furniture; all of which will be sold without reserve.
Jan. 27—dis

A New Coal Grate.

A new Coal Grate for sale cheap. Apply at the office of the *Columbian Observer*. dec. 21

Adam Hatfield, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 84, Vine street.
Gentlemen furnishing their own Cloth will be particularly attended to, and may depend on having it made and trimmed in the neatest and most fashionable manner, at more reduced prices than can be obtained at any other place in the city, and at the shortest notice.

N. B. Eight or Ten Journeymen wanted immediately, to whom good wages and comfortable employment will be given.
nov. 26—100

BREAD.

Agreeably to the last wills of Petty and Carter, the Guardians of the Poor for the city and districts will deliver BREAD to the Poor, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, at the old Court House in Market-street, the School House in Penn township, the Commissioner's Hall in the North Liberties, and the Commissioner's Hall in the district of Southwark.

The editors of the other City papers are requested to publish the above, for the benefit of the Poor.

Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures.

The Committee appointed at Philadelphia, to Superintend the exhibition of Domestic Manufactures at the City of Washington, announce to the public, that their Chairman, Mr. R. FISHER, will attend to that charge in person. It is desired therefore, that those who have goods to send, will communicate to him such information in relation to them, as will enable him to give a just view of their character, prices, and the quantity that can be produced. Letters addressed to him at Philadelphia, will be received until the 1st of February, after which he will be at Washington.

Goods forwarded to Washington, may be addressed to E. C. Weighman, Esq. at any time prior to the 20th February, and these in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, not to the Northward and Eastward, who have no immediate opportunity to forward them to Washington, may send them to this City, in the care of Mr. Paul K. Hobbs, No. 96½ Market-street, from whence they will be forwarded to Washington, by the Committee, if received here, before the 10th February next.

Editors in the different states friendly to the above object, are requested to publish this notice.

Redwood Fisher, Mark Richards, John Conrad, Henry Horn, Paul K. Hobbs.

Philadelphia, Jan. 22d. 1835. 26—3t

JAMES GOWEN'S Wine and Liquor Store,

No. 1, South Third Street, CORNER OF DOCK.

Where is constantly kept for sale, a very extensive stock of genuine wines and liquors, by wholesale and retail, viz:

London Port, Madeira, Port, &c. (of the most approved brands) Old Port, Sherry, Champagne, &c.

Wines in prime order, fit for immediate use, and held at reasonable prices per quality.

These Wines are of the highest quality, and of the highest reputation.

Real Cognac, Brandy, and Armagnac Brandy, Old Whisky, Holland Gin, &c.

Superior Old Jamaica Spirits, 4th proof Irish Whisky, Real Fainton's Scotch Whisky, Superior Monmouthshire Rye Whisky.

No. 18, 1824—dis

100 Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday morning, between the United States Bank and the corner of Fifth street, a note for \$100 on that Bank. The above reward will be given to any person who has found and will bring said note to 121, Chesnut-street. Jan. 21

Asylum for Lost Children.

At a meeting of the Directors of the President Society, on the 14th inst. the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the House of Industry, at No. 3 South Alley, near Market and Fifth streets, be offered to the public as an Asylum for lost Children, and that the Mayor and Superintendent be directed to offer every comfort to such lost children as may be brought to the house, and to furnish information to their relatives and friends.

Resolved, That an appropriate sign be procured and placed on a conspicuous part of the building, and that these resolutions be published in all the city papers.

Silas E. Weir, Sec'y.
Editors of the city newspapers are requested to copy the above.
Jan. 20—d

In the Press,

And to be published about the 1st of January or sooner:
The New-York and Philadelphia Press.
In a pamphlet form, revised and corrected. These papers originally appeared in the *Columbian Observer*.

Orders received for copies at this office.
Nov. 10—100

Insolvent Debtors

For the next March Term, can have their Bonds and Final Petitions corrected and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on such terms as may be suitable to the condition of the applicants, at

No. 7, North Sixth Street,
One door below South Alley.
Jan. 8—100

Insolvents

Can have their Bonds and Final Petitions corrected and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on reasonable terms, on application at

No. 3, North 6th Street,
Near Market.
Office open every evening till 8 o'clock.
Jan. 4—100

New Books and New Editions.

Just received and for sale, at J. GILLIG'S Bookstore, No. 3, north Fourth-street, Rainsford Villa, or the Language of the Heart, a Tale, by a Lady. The Human Heart, a Tale, McKeezie's, 5000 Receipts, Dallas's Recollections of Lord Byron, Conversations of Lord Byron, by T. Medwin, Esq. Prior's Life of Barre, Recollections of the Peninsular, Major Lord's Second Expedition, The Surgeon's Grave, Captain Lynd's Private Journal, The Sketch Book, Knickerbocker's History of New York, Knickerbocker's Tales of a Traveller complete and in 4th numbers, Tales of an American Landlord, Captain Hall on South America, The Refugee, The Young Convert's Apology, The Moral Instructor and Guide to Virtue, a pleasing companion for little Girls and Boys, Brown's Philosophy of the Human Mind; a Treatise on Political Economy, or the production, distribution and consumption of Wealth, by Jean Baptiste Say; the Law of Executors and Administrators, by Samuel Toller; Smiley's School Geography and Atlas, and Sacred Geography; Biography of Gen. La Fayette, &c. &c. all of which will be sold low for cash.

Jan. 27—100

NOTICE.

The person who was seen to pick up a Note for \$100, of the United States Bank, on Thursday the 24th inst. at 12 minutes before 12 o'clock, is requested to return the same to 121, Chesnut-street, within 3 days, as by that time the owner expects to leave the City, otherwise his name shall be exposed.

Jan. 27

Some literary analysts should select all the facts, recipes, and prescriptions, useful to Man, and condense them into a portable volume.—*Look.*

This day is published by A. SMALL, No. 163, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, Five Thousand Receipts,

IN ALL THE USEFUL AND DOMESTIC ARTS, Constituting a complete and universal Practical Library & Operative Cyclopaedia.

BY COLIN MACKENZIE.

As the object of all study, and the end of all wisdom, is practical utility, so a collection of the most approved receipts, in all the arts of domestic and social life, may be considered as a volume containing nearly the whole of the wisdom of man, worthy of preservation. In truth, the present volume has been compiled under the feeling, that if all other books of Science in the world were destroyed, this single volume would be found to embody the results of the useful experience, observations, and discoveries of mankind during the past ages of the world.

Tactical reasonings and historical details have, of course, been avoided, and the object of the compiler has been to economize space, and come at once to the point. Whatever men do, or desire to do, with the materials with which nature has supplied them, and with the powers which they possess, is here plainly taught and succinctly preserved; whether it regards complicated manufactures, means of curing diseases, simple processes of various kinds, or the economy, happiness, and preservation of life.

The most authentic have been resorted to, and innumerable volumes consulted, and wherever different processes of apparently equal value, for attaining the same end, have been found, they have been introduced.

A general, rather than a scientific, arrangement has been adopted, because the object of the work is popular and universal, and, though likely to be useful to men of science, it is more especially addressed to the public at large. In like manner, as far as possible, technical and scientific language has been avoided, and popular names and simple descriptions have been preferred. Jan. 25—100

Notice to Manufacturers.

Proposals will be received at this office, to furnish for the use of the United States Army, for the year 1835, the following enumerated articles of American manufacture, viz:

Blue cloth, dyed in indigo, 6-4 wide, Grey twilled cloth, 6-4 wide, Cotton drilling, unbleached, 7-8 wide, Cotton drilling, 3-4 wide, 3-4 wide, Cotton shirting, do. 7-8 wide, Flannel shirting, of cotton and wool, 7-8 wide, Woollen blankets, Woollen half stockings, Germantown manufacture, per dozen pairs, Woollen gloves, do. do. per dozen pairs, Spades, per dozen, Duane's complete.

To be delivered at the U. States Arsenal, near Philadelphia, and to be subject to strict inspection. Samples of the foregoing articles will be exhibited at this office.

The proposals must be in writing, sealed and endorsed "Proposals," and will be received until the 20th of February, 1835.

Commissionary General's Office, Philadelphia. Jan. 20, 1835.

C. Irvine, Commissary General of Purchases.

Jan. 21—100

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, Fifteenth Class—New Series.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 5th March, 1835, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Numbers—eight ballots to be drawn.

A large proportion of this Lottery, is put up in parcels of 10 Tickets, embracing all the Combination Nos. from 1 to 60, which parcels cannot draw less than \$64, less the deduction of 15 per cent, with so many chances for Capital Prizes.

These parcels may be had by the payment of the difference between the price of the tickets and the amount which they must necessarily draw, such difference being for a

Whole Package \$85 60 | Single Ticket \$7 00
10 do. 42 00 | Half do. 3 50
Quarter do. 21 00 | Quarter do. 1 75
Eighth do. 10 70 | Eighth do. 88

SCHEME.

1 Prize of 50000 is \$30000
1 do. 10000 is 10000
2 Prizes of 5000 is 10000
2 do. 2128 is 4256
20 do. 1000 is 20000
30 do. 500 is 15000
52 do. 100 is 5200
104 do. 50 is 5200
1300 do. 16 is 20800
10608 do. 8 is 84864

12120 Prizes, \$205320
22100 Blankets, \$205320

34220 Tickets, at 6 dollars, \$205320

In this Scheme, with eight drawn ballots, there will be 56 prizes with three numbers on them; 1436 with two numbers on; and 10,608 with one number on. These tickets with none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

To determine the fate of the 34,220 tickets, the 60 numbers will severally be placed in a wheel on the day of drawing, and eight of them will be drawn; and that ticket having on it as a combination, the 1st, 2d and 3d Nos. drawn, will be entitled to

\$30,000
The ticket having on it the 4th, 5th and 6th, will be entitled to 10,000

Those having on them the 3d, 4th and 5th, and 6th, 7th and 8th, each 5,000

Bedding, Bedsteads, &c.

At the North West corner of Chestnut and 7th streets, are offered for sale feather beds, bolsters, pillows, mattresses, and bedsteads, of all kinds, and of all materials, at the lowest prices. Also, a large stock of bedsteads, of all kinds, and of all materials, at the lowest prices. Also, a large stock of bedsteads, of all kinds, and of all materials, at the lowest prices.

The above articles, which now constitute the most complete assortment in the city of Philadelphia, will be sold at the above stand, on the lowest possible Cash Terms.

Orders for Beds, Mattresses, &c. received, made to the pattern of purchasers immediately.

Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer's Office.

No. 7, North Sixth St., a few doors above Market. THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency Business in general, including the drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on interest, and discounting promissory notes.

N. B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services which in the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

Charles P. Lisle.

For Sale—A Great Bargain.

A valuable farm, situated in Washington township, Berks county, 22 miles from Philadelphia, and 4 miles from Doylestown, half mile from Newville, and the Eastern part of road passes within sight of the house, containing 166 acres of excellent land, of which 50 acres are first rate woodland, 15 acres of meadow, and about 30 acres of timothy, clover and orchard grass, the arable land is all enclosed with good fences, the soil is excellent, and allowed by judges to be the best grain farm in the settlement about 20 tons of hay has been gathered off this year, a part of it has been lately lined and plowed, and a crop of wheat will be sown.

The improvements consist of a two story stone house, two barns, a stone kitchen, a stone outbuilding, a stone spring house over a never failing spring of water, and also a well of water at the door, an excellent apple orchard and a variety of other fruit trees in the prime of bearing. It is convenient to mills, schools, and places of worship. The country is healthy and the neighborhood agreeable. Title indisputable and possession will be given on the 1st day of April next. This property will be sold low. For further particulars apply to

Mortimer & Witholt,

Land Agents, No. 149 Walnut street.

Charts and Nautical Works.

Blunt's Chart of the West Indies, " East Coast of the United States, " North East Coast of do, " East Coast of South America, " North East Coast of Brazil, Blunt's Coast Pilot, " Ship-Master's Assistant, " Seamanship and Naval Tactics, " Bowditch's Navigator, " Together with a great variety of maps, charts, and Geographical works, for sale by

H. S. Tanner,

Nov. 15. Corner of 4th and Walnut sts.

A CURIOSITY.

A Mr. Gibbs, Lottery Broker of this city, has been recently exhibiting in this state a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box four inches long, three wide, and ten deep, of fine gold. On one end a small bell, on the other a lid opens and discovers an eight day time piece, which, besides striking the hours and quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is about an inch in length of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird; its head turns from side to side, its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its songs. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its rest, and the lid gently closes to its place.

April 7-d

Darby's Repository,

Will be published on the 15th inst.

CONTENTS.

Geographical map and view of Pennsylvania; Continuation of the History of Pennsylvania; Fifth General Report of the President and Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, with a map of that canal, and also a map of the contiguous country, from Philadelphia to Baltimore inclusive; Union of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans continued; Sundry certificates, respecting Colonel Clark's plan of river improvement; Franklin Institute; Telegraphic observations on.

Nov. 16-d

Colourless Varnish,

For Crayon Drawings, Paintings, Maps, &c. for sale at No. 48, south Third street, 2 doors north of Girard's bank.

This Varnish is eminently useful in covering Crayon Drawings, as it prevents their rubbing off, and the coat left on the paper is so thin, elastic and transparent, that the Drawing is very much softened and improved.

Oct. 6

Money Lent, at 6 per cent.

At No. 131 Vine street.

All sums not less than \$1000, may be had for 6 per cent. per annum, on bank or government stock, Watches, Plate, &c. On sums from \$100 to \$1000, commission and insurance will be charged. Sums from \$1 to \$100, the same as the other Brokers charge.

The proprietor has conducted the above business for upwards of 10 years, in this city, to the satisfaction of his customers, and will give the most respectable references as to property and character, to the Cashier of one of our city banks, and other gentlemen of high standing in society.

Oct. 6-d

Country Merchants,

Will find it their interest before purchasing any article in the Book and Stationery Line, to call at

J. GRIGGS'

Cheap Cash, Wholesale Book and Stationery Store, No. 9, North Fourth street, opposite Yoh's Hotel, and examine his stock and prices. As his purchases are made at auction, and for cash at private sale, he feels confident they will prove satisfactory to those who may favour him with a call. His terms are Cash or City Acceptances.

April 17-1844

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

No. 7, North Sixth Street.

A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET. Progress Houses and Paris, Boarders, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Bankers, Coachmen, Waiters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming men, Grocers, Cooks, and House Servants of every description.—Also Wet Nurses. To bind white and coloured boys and girls, of different ages. Property to sell or to be let gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited, and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—Persons of every description, having good recommendations of references, will find every facility in supplying themselves with situations.

Office open every evening, until 8 o'clock.

Oct. 15-1844

POTTER'S VEGETABLE CATHOLICON.

The subscriber respectfully solicits the attention of every friend of suffering humanity, to the above and invaluable remedy, whose unequal power in eliminating from the system the very seeds of disease, and in restoring the deranged and morbid condition of the organs of life to a free and healthy exercise of their functions, has excited the astonishment, and completely silenced the objections of the most incredulous. Facts are the best arguments. In order to put the virtues of the Catholicon to as severe a scrutiny as possible, it was offered by advertisement together with the attendance of a physician gratuitously to any person who would apply for it, and whose case might seem to come within the range of its healing power. Numbers of severe cases of long standing, and some of them seemingly desperate ones, presented themselves, all of which have been cured, or so much relieved as to warrant the assertion, that a little perseverance will do so. In fact, such is the confidence of the physician under whose care these patients were placed, in this remedy, a confidence resulting from the irresistible conviction that has been forced upon his mind, by ocular demonstration, and a personal trial of it on himself, that he permits me to declare it as his decided opinion, that the Catholicon is not only a perfectly safe and sound, but a most powerful and invaluable remedy in certain diseases and states of the system, such as the following:

Debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation. Old and inveterate Ulcers. Pains in the bones attended with swellings of the joints. Indigestion. Rheumatism on the face, pimples, &c. Syphilis. Cutaneous diseases generally. Measles and scarlatina complaints. The Catholicon (which the proprietor solemnly pledges his word consists exclusively of vegetable matter) with the exception of a slight determination to the bowels which it preserves in a soluble state, acts insensibly, is pleasant to the taste, and requires no particular regimen, (abstinence from spirituous liquors always excepted,) or confinement. As a gentle, safe and agreeable cathartic medicine, improving the appetite and restoring the general tone of the system, it is confidently recommended to ladies in a delicate situation.

To be had at the office on north Fifth street, one door south of Race street, where the most convincing and unimpeachable proofs of its efficacy will be furnished by the attending physician, to all applicants. Quot bottles three dollars, pint do. one dollar and fifty cents.

W. W. Potter.

66 Chestnut street.

Certificates.

Philadelphia, May 23rd, 1824.

Sir—In consequence of imprudent exposure four years ago, I had the misfortune to become afflicted with a disease, the painful results of which induced me to apply in succession to several respectable physicians of this city, from whom, however I received either no relief, or from whose remedies I received almost complaint quite as distressing as the former. My whole system became affected. I could get no rest at night on account of the violent pain that I felt in every part of my body; the weakness and emaciation of which was such that I could scarcely walk. In this state, I fortunately heard of your Vegetable Catholicon—four bottles of which has completely restored me, I have now no pain; my appetite is good; and my strength restored. With many thanks for the relief your medicine has given me, I am your obliged friend, &c.

William Wilson.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, May 28, 1824.

JOHN BINNS, Alderman.

Philad. May 23, 1824.

Sir—I am now, thanks to your medicine, a healthy man. For nearly six years I have been a martyr to a disease, whose ravages threatened, if not soon stopped, to put a period to my existence. Having had no regular medical advice from the commencement, my complaint at last got to such a height that I could not swallow without great pain and difficulty. Tumors formed in different parts of my body, and I began to think my situation almost desperate. The five bottles of the Catholicon which I have taken have completely cured me, and I am now as well as I could wish to be. With my thanks I am your obliged humble servant, &c.

George Kane.

City of Philadelphia, &c. George Kane, of the District of Southwark, personally appeared, and being duly sworn, doth declare and say that the above statement is in all respects correct and true, and that the signature to it is in the hand writing of this deponent.

JOHN BINNS, Alderman.

Philadelphia, May 28, 1824.

Philad. May 31, 1824.

At the request of Mr. W. W. Potter, I have lately exhibited, in several instances, a medical syrup called Potter's Vegetable Catholicon, with the most decided advantage. As has, as yet, never failed to effect a cure in every case in which I have thought proper to employ it.

H. M. Murtrie, M. D.

June 7

The Partnership

Existing heretofore, under the firm of YOUNG & BAKER, Brass Founders, of the Northern Liberties, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; Therefore all persons indebted to the firm are called on to make immediate payment; and those who have claims to present them to

GEO. C. YOUNG.

No. 118, Germantown road, near the Globe Mill, or Craig's Factory;—or to

GEORGE C. BAKER,

North East corner of Laurel and Build st.

Jan. 8, 1825.

N. B. A BLACKSMITH STAND for sale. A first-rate Stand for the Horse Sheding Business, &c. situated in North Second st. above Poplar Lane, adjoining Bull Head Tavern.

Family Bibles.

A large quantity, very cheap—For sale by S. Potter & Co. No. 115, Chestnut st.

Jan. 8.

LA FAYETTE OFFICE,

REMOVED TO No. 45,

South Third, the first door above the

N. E. corner of Chestnut Street.

The proprietors of the La Fayette office, respectfully tender their sincere acknowledgments to an enlightened and discerning public, for the liberal patronage they received at No. 29, and hope by strict attention and prompt payment of prizes, to merit a continuance of past favours at their new establishment, No. 45, where were sold in the lottery lately drawn, a \$5000, and several of \$1000, \$500, \$100, \$50, and smaller prizes, all of which were paid on the Tickets being presented.

As faithful guardians of the public weal, they once more pass the counter sign "Attention"—Tickets may be had for \$5 until the 12th instant at Fortune's favorite abode, No. 45. To all, therefore, who wish to adventure, we say beware; procrastination is the thief of time, arise and enter yourselves among the many who have already done so at No. 45, where lays anchored, the "Ship Dame Fortune," waiting to be laden with adventures, so that she may embark on the 9th of March next, commanded by the war-worn veteran La Fayette, who, willing that others as well as he, (for a member, a magnanimous Congress have voted him \$200,000 and a township of land) may in youth, in manhood, and in old age, enjoy some of the good things of this life, will take the helm and guide her safe through the whirlpool of misfortune, and land her noble adventurers in safety, richly laden. (not with \$20,000) but \$30,000, \$10,000, \$5,000, and a well assorted cargo of many other smaller prizes, at Fortune's favorite abode—viz: No. 45.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Fifteenth Class—New Series.

To be drawn on Wednesday, the 9th of March, 1825, and finished in a few minutes.

Sixty Numbers—8 balls to be drawn.

Prize	Amount	Prize	Amount
1	\$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		5,000
2	2,128		4,256
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
50	100		5,000
104	50		5,200
1300	15		20,800
10608	8		84,864

12120 Prizes, \$205,320

22100 Blanks.

Packages of Whole, Halves, Quarters, & Eighths, may be had by certificate, by the payment of the amount between the price of the tickets and the amount they must of necessity draw, viz: \$64—Shas in proportion.

Certs will be dealt with on the usual liberal terms and orders for Tickets from any part of the Union, (post paid, including the cash, or prize tickets in any of the lotteries conducted by Messrs. Yates & McIntyre,) will receive the same attention as a personal application.

Orders for Tickets of all other Lotteries will be received at the La Fayette Office, and executed with promptness.

All Lottery information given gratis.

N. B. All fortunate holders of Prize Tickets are respectfully invited to call and receive the cash.

Kennedy & Wendell.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10.

P. I. DECKER

Again tenders his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed upon him, and trusts that his attention to business, and care in selecting fortunate numbers, will entitle him to a continuance of their confidence and favour. He has now the honour of offering to them a choice selection of tickets, in the

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Fifteenth Class—New Series.

Which will draw on the 9th day of March next; when its results will be determined by drawing Eight numbers. This lottery offers great advantage to adventurers. The plan on which it is constructed is admirable—the object which it is intended to promote, a work of the greatest public utility—in the interest of every member of this community is deeply concerned. The following is its

SCHEME.

Prize	Amount	Prize	Amount
1	\$30,000	is	\$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
2	5,000		5,000
2	2,128		4,256
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
104	50		5,200
1300	15		20,800
10608	8		84,864

12120 Prizes, \$205,320

22100 Blanks.

44220 Tickets, \$7001 Quarters, 1 75
Whole Tickets, 3 50 1/2 Eighths, 87 1/2
Halves, Sixteen 44 cents.

Packages by Certificate: Whole \$45; Halves \$32 50; Quarters \$21 1/4; Eighths \$10 7/8. Orders from the country or elsewhere, (post paid) including cash, will receive prompt attention. For lucky numbers make speedy application at

P. I. DECKER'S

Lottery and Exchange Offices,

North East corner of Third and Walnut streets, or at the North West corner of Chestnut and Third streets.

Where have been recently sold, 1 capital prize of \$25,000; 1 of \$5,000; 1 of \$2000; 1 of \$1000; 15 of \$500; 24 of \$200; besides 50% 20% &c. &c. unnumbered, amounting in all to nearly \$200,000.

Jan. 19-1844

Philadelphia County Property.

WILL BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

Without reserve, at the house of Geo. Edwards, Inkeeper, in the Borough of Frankford, on Saturday the 5th day of February, 1825, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described valuable and productive small Farm.

Situate in Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, six miles from Philadelphia, on the road leading from the Frankford and Bristol Turnpike, to the river Delaware, commonly called the Tacony road, about one mile from Frankford, and a half mile from the river Delaware, near a Public Landing.

The Farm contains about 23 acres of superior land, in a fine state of cultivation, enclosed with good post and rail fences, adjoining lands of G. Castor, L. Kenton, and others.—The improvements consist of a

New Two Story Frame House

with a Kitchen adjacent, a Well of excellent water, with a Pump therein near the door.—The above Farm is well calculated for a Gardener or the Milk business.

Further particulars and terms made known on the day of Sale, by

Charles M. Page,

Agent for the Sale of Real Estate, &c. No. 3 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.

J. Thompson, Jr. Auctioneer.

Jan. 20-1844

BEDDING MART,

North-West Corner of Chestnut and Seventh Streets, Philadelphia.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully requested to call and examine this establishment, as it is undoubtedly by the most extensive establishment in the United States; and contains the greatest assortment of Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses, &c. in the Union, which will be sold considerably lower than goods of the same quality can be purchased, in this city or elsewhere; and will be carefully packed in boxes, at the shortest notice, to go to any part of the world.

N. B. The above goods will be warranted to be of the first quality.

Jan. 10

BEDDING WAREHOUSE,

No. 270, North Second Street, Philadelphia.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that he has on hand the most extensive assortment of Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Sacking Bottoms, Feather Beds, Curled Hair, Moss, Cattail, Chairs, Settees, Cushions, &c. which will be sold as low as they can be had at the Bedding Mart, and considerably lower than in any other place in the United States.

Jan. 10

TUITION

In French and Italian.

JOSEPH TOGNO,

Grateful for the liberal patronage he has received during his short residence in this city, thinks he cannot better testify his gratitude to an enlightened and discerning public, than by again offering his services, for the diffusion of polite literature among them.

His mode of instruction unites all the improvements made within these 25 years. He believes the best method is to explain every difficulty at the commencement of each lesson, and thus the progress of the learner is greatly facilitated. Moreover, by simply learning 40 terminations, the pupil will possess a dictionary equal, at least, to two-thirds of these languages. The verbs, likewise, which are so difficult in all languages, have been so simplified as to be learnt comparatively with very little trouble. The pronunciation of these languages has not now been acquired with great difficulty, for want of method; but his mode of teaching it obtains all difficulties, and will enable his pupils in four lessons, to pronounce well with certainty, and to the pupils no small satisfaction he is able to correct themselves. He can produce abundant proofs to satisfy the most sceptic, on this interesting subject.

For further information, call at No. 44, in South Sixth street, Philadelphia. Sept. 6-1844

Land Agent,

Broker and Conveyancer's Office,

No. 3, North Sixth street, 3d door above

Market, Philadelphia.

THE SUBSCRIBER TENDERS RESPECTFULLY TO offer his services to his friends and the public, in the purchase and sale of Real Estate of every description; Agency Business in general; Drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Articles of Co-partnership, Tavern Licenses, Leases &c. &c. Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions correctly and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, likewise procuring and putting out money on interest, notes of hand and drafts that are negotiable, discounted, and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

Charles M. Page.

N. B. A Register is regularly kept open for entering Farms, City Property, Ground Rents, &c. for sale, where every information will be given to persons disposed to purchase or sell.

Dec. 22-1844

LEROUX.

DYER & SCOURER,

FROM PARIS.

Respectfully informs the Public,

That he carries on the Dyeing & Scouring

in all its various branches, at

No. 25, Branch street, above Race.

Between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. Dyes all kinds of Cloth, Silk, Satins, Woollens, Worsted Cotton, Linen, Crapes, Straw Hats, either in Paris or made up all sorts of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dresses—Shawls dyed in various colours, according to the patterns given; also Scouring Cottons, Vests, and Pantalons.—He informs the Cotton Manufacturers, that he is prepared to Dye Cotton Yarn of all kinds of Fancy Colours. All who feel disposed to have Dyeing or Scouring done, may rest assured that it will be executed in the best manner, and punctually.

Oct. 10.

List of Maps, Charts, &c.

For Sale by H. S. TANNER, corner of Fourth

and Walnut streets, Philadelphia:

A new American Atlas \$35 00

Bouchetts Map of Lower Canada 10 sheets 35 00

Upper and Lower do. 4 do. 10 00

Arrowsmiths Map of the World 4 do. 12 00

Walker's do. 4 do. 10 00

Lowrie & Whittell's do. 4 do. 10 00

Tanner's do. 2 do. 5 00

do. do. do. 1 do. 2 50

Arrowsmith's do. Europe 4 do. 10 00

Tanner's do. 1 do. 2 50

Arrowsmith's do. Asia 4 do. 10 00

Tanner's do. 1 do. 2 50

Arrowsmith's do. Africa 4 do. 10 00

Tanner's do. 1 do. 2 50

do. do. America 4 do. 10 00

do. do. N. America 4 do. 10 00

do. do. S. America 2 do. 6 00

Robinson's do. Mexico 6 do. 15 00

Faden's do. S. America, 10 do. 20 00

Tanner's United States 1 do. 1 00

do. N.